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# OFFICERS RELEASED

**Pardon for Americans Arrested in Venice.**

## DONE BY KING'S ORDER

**LIEUT. DODDRIDGE'S VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.**

**Attacked by a Mob for Accidental Upsetting of a Table.**

VENICE, May 2.—The pardon granted by King Victor Emmanuel to the officers and marines of the United States cruiser Chicago, who are imprisoned here, arrived this morning, and the prisoners were released without delay.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press the imprisoned officers warmly repudiated the reports from Rome that they were under the influence of wine at the time of the trouble and said that, on the contrary, they were absolutely sober.

Lieutenant John S. Doddridge remarked: "After the accidental upsetting of a table in a cafe by myself and a companion at 11 o'clock at night we were followed and attacked by a mob, and two municipal policemen appeared on the scene. I, with my open hand, motioned to the crowd to keep off. The police then seized us, but the mob continued so threatening that our brother officers and a marine who happened to be on the piazza ran to our rescue. We acted only in self defense and against a large, hostile crowd. We did not strike the police. Doubtless misunderstanding of the Italian language had something to do with the trouble. We have been allowed to remain together in prison, but the room in which we have been confined swarmed with insects."

Official confirmation of the release of the four officers and the marine attached to the U. S. S. Chicago, who have been in jail since the morning of the trouble, came in the shape of a cablegram from Captain Dayton, commanding the Chicago, to Secretary Moody. The text of the cablegram is as follows:

"VENICE, May 2.  
"Secretary of the Navy, Washington:  
"Partly released on pardon from king and are on board."  
DAYTON."

It is stated at the Navy Department that nothing further will be done here in the case of the officers involved in the trouble at Venice until the full investigation and report of Captain Dayton supply the facts. So far neither the State nor the Navy Department is officially informed of the details of what actually occurred at Venice, and until the essential facts are forthcoming no action will be taken here. There is scarcely any doubt, however, that the officers will be court-martialed in compliance with the assurance given to have been given to the Italian authorities as a reason for their release from confinement in Venice. In the case of the officers involved in the trouble at Venice, the case is of such a serious character, involving our foreign relations, it is probable that the President or the Secretary of War will order the court-martial from Washington. Just as was done in the case of the army officers in the Philippines.

In the day a cablegram was received at the State Department from Meyer, United States ambassador at Rome, announcing that the Chicago's officers who had been arrested had been released and were on board the Chicago.

## JIMINEZ GOVERNMENT DOOMED

**Leader of the Revolution Near Santo Domingo's Capital.**

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, May 2.—Vice President Vasquez of Santo Domingo, leader of the revolution against President Jimenez, has arrived at Guerra, near Santo Domingo, the capital. The fall of the Jimenez government is expected today or tomorrow.

Porto Plata, the principal port of Santo Domingo, is quiet. Large numbers of government troops have been concentrated there, and they are supported by a Dominican war vessel. The government of Porto Plata, Gen. Deschamps, has decided to defend the place.

## CHILEAN SHIP WRECKED

**Cheribon Went Ashore on Remedios Reef April 12.**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The large steamer Cheribon, flying the Chilean flag and commanded by Captain W. T. Pitt, was totally wrecked on the morning of April 12 on Remedios Reef, near Acapulco, Salvador, and about twenty-five miles north of the spot where the Pacific mail steamer San Blas was wrecked a few months ago. News of the loss of the Cheribon was brought by the steamer San Jose, reaching port from Panama, on the evening of April 11 the San Jose passed the Cheribon, and the following day learned that she had gone to pieces on the reef. All hands were saved.

## ITINERARY OF THE GAULOIS

**French Warship Coming to Attend Rochambeau Ceremonies.**

PARIS, May 2.—It has been decided that the battleship Gaulois, which is to leave Toulon Monday next, having on board the French mission, bound for Washington to attend the unveiling of the Rochambeau monument, May 24, will go first to Annapolis, where she is due to arrive about May 21. She will stay there three or four days and then will go to New York, where she will remain four days. From New York the Gaulois will go to Boston.

## MR. CUMMINGS WORSE

**Had a Bad Night and Temperature is Higher.**

BALTIMORE, May 2.—The physicians in attendance upon Representative Amos J. Cummings at 11 o'clock this forenoon made public the following bulletin:

"Mr. Cummings had a bad night, and he is not so well this morning. He experiences considerable difficulty in taking nourishment, and his temperature is higher than yesterday."

This afternoon the attendants at Representative Cummings' bedside reported that the patient was growing gradually weaker. He has not taken nourishment of any kind during the day.

**Steamship Arrival.**  
New York—Rhein, from Bremen.

No. 15,345.

# UNAWARE OF LOBBYING

**TESTIMONY OF TREASURER OF SUGAR TRUST.**

**Hearing Resumed by the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations—Effect of Tariff Reductions.**

Arthur Donner, treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, today testified before the Senate committee on Cuban sugar sugar. He said that Mr. Havemeyer's statement yesterday to the effect that his company had purchased 93,000 tons of sugar since the 1st of January last was correct. No more Cuban sugar could have been purchased without his knowledge as treasurer of the company. He promised Senator Platt to send to the committee a memorandum showing the purchases made and giving their dates. All the sugar which had been purchased had, he said, been paid for.

Sensor Platt called attention to the discrepancy between Mr. Havemeyer's statement as to purchases amounting to 93,000 tons and the returns made by the War Department placing the American company's option at 3,285 tons up to March 25, but Mr. Donner was not able to explain it.

In response to questions put by Senator Teller, Mr. Donner confirmed Mr. Havemeyer's statement that of the trust's purchases of Cuban sugar 45,000 tons still remain in Cuba. He said also that his company dealt entirely with brokers, principally with Zaldo, Co., Franks & Co. and Czarnekow & Co. of Havana and New York, and did not know the names of the producers. The American company had made no advances to the Cuban planters, and had not advanced any money to the Cuban banks for the planters. When the Cuban planters were asked to purchase there were other purchasers of Cuban sugar besides his own company in the field.

Asked as to really holdings in Cuba, he said that the trust had none there. He knew nothing of the private holdings of stockholders.

## Knows of No Lobbying.

"You have taken some interest in securing a reduction of sugar duties by Congress, have you not?" asked Mr. Teller.

"I have not," was the reply.

Senator Platt asked how far as you know, has the American Sugar Refining Company taken any interest whatever in forwarding or opposing the reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar?"

"No, sir, I don't think it has."

Sensor Teller: "You speak of it as a corporation?"

"Do you know whether the stockholders have taken any interest as such in the reduction?"

"I do not; I know nothing about it."

Henry C. Mott, purchaser of raw sugar for the trust, was the next witness. He said that he acted in that capacity for the past five years, and that he buys all the raw sugar for the company, except the Louisiana sugars. He confirmed previous statements that the trust had bought 93,000 tons of Cuban sugar since January 1.

Mr. Mott also said that in the course of the year the American company probably had received from the Cuban government a product, and that he supposed the other 50 per cent is secured by other sugar refiners in the United States.

## Effect of Tariff Reduction.

Sensor Platt—"Suppose there should be a reduction of Cuban sugar duties would the buyer get the full benefit of it, or any part of it?"

The witness—"The buyer would not get any part of the benefit. The reduction would not make any difference in the purchase price. The benefit would accrue to the Cuban seller, the holder of the sugar. The experience with Porto Rican sugar, which comes in free, justifies that conclusion."

"During the course of the proceedings Senator Platt referred to the legislation pending in the Senate as intended to give reciprocity."

Sensor Teller took issue with him, declaring that Congress is preparing the way rather to make a gift.

Mr. Mott had not concluded his testimony when the committee adjourned until Monday.

## GOING AGAINST REBELS.

**Three Thousand Colombian Troops Leave the Capital.**

United States Charge Beupre cables the State Department from Bogota that Gen. Valencia, with 3,000 government troops, left Bogota yesterday for the Isthmus of Panama. It is gathered from this that the revolutionists have been dispersed in the Isthmus of Panama, and that the central Colombian government is about to attempt to overwhelm the rebels in the neighborhood of Panama and at Bocas del Toro. The government is expected to reach Panama about a week for the troops to reach Panama.

## RECEIVED MANY CALLERS.

**Secretary Moody Congratulated by Former Colleagues.**

Secretary Moody received many callers at the Navy Department this morning, including a number of his former colleagues in Congress. He is rapidly acquainting himself with the conditions and needs of the service, and is having the valuable assistance of Rear Admiral Taylor, the new chief of the bureau of navigation, and the chiefs of the other bureaus. Mr. C. C. Wells remains as private secretary to the Secretary, and Mr. Fred L. Fishback, the popular and efficient clerk of the House committee on banking and currency, has been appointed confidential clerk to the Secretary, an office formerly held by Mr. Greer, who was recently appointed an assistant paymaster in the navy and assigned to duty on the battleship Maryland at New York. This is the only change that has marked the change in the head of the department.

Among those who called to pay their respects to Secretary Moody during the day were Commander Von Reuber-Paschwitz, German naval attaché; Commander Farson, French naval attaché; and Baron Forster, Russian naval attaché. These foreign officers were in full uniform, and their visit, while simply to pay respects, was of official character.

## PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

**Justices of the Court of Private Land Claims Named.**

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Joseph R. Reed, Iowa, chief justice, and Henry C. Sluss, Kansas; Wm. W. Murray, Tennessee; Wilbur F. Stone, Colorado, and Frank T. Osborne, North Carolina, associate justices of the court of private land claims.

Navy—Assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons: A. G. Grunwell, C. D. Langhorne, J. E. Benton and W. H. B. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. C. Braisted, to be surgeon; R. E. Hoyt, New Hampshire, and Jos. P. Vanor, Maine, assistant surgeons; Gunner Charles Morgan, to be chief Gunner.

Army—Capt. F. B. Andrus, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet (infantry).

# FOR A PERSONAL TAX

**House Passes the District Bill With Amendment.**

**NO DIVISION TAKEN**

**ATTEMPT TO RESTRICT APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS.**

**Proposed Limitation of Auditor's Powers — Pay of the New Police Justices.**

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up in the House of Representatives at 12:10 today, and the reading of the measure by sections was begun.

When the provision for the assessor's office was reached, Mr. McCleary, who wished to withdraw the personal tax amendment proposed by him Wednesday and substitute the following:

**Personal Tax Amendment.**  
"That for all purposes of assessment and collection of taxes upon persons and property in the District of Columbia the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, entitled, 'An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes,' as amended by specific acts of Congress, is hereby declared in full force and effect, and the assessor shall be appointed by the board of assessors created under the act of Congress approved August 14, 1894, he, or they, or either of them, shall exercise the duties and powers of the assessors mentioned in said first named act, and, under the direction of the assessor, they shall for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and the subsequent fiscal years assess personal property for taxation as required by law; and said board of assistant assessors, together with said assessor, shall constitute a board of equalization, appeal and review of the assessments of personal property; and hereafter said board shall, before the 1st day of September, and on the 31st day of October in each year hold said sessions for the purpose of equalizing the assessments theretofore made by them and of hearing and deciding upon all appeals from the valuations theretofore made by them."

"Provided, That the tax on personal property shall be due, payable and collected as now provided by law; Provided further, That each national bank, as the trustee of its stockholders, through its president, secretary or cashier, shall make returns and pay the same taxes as other corporations are required to do in said first named act; And provided further, That the assessor and the three members of the board of assistant assessors authorized by the act approved August 14, 1894, whose salaries are hereby appropriated for, shall, within ten days after January 1, 1902, be appointed by the President for a term of three years each, except that the terms of each of the three members of the board of assistant assessors shall terminate as follows: One each year, to be determined by lot among the three members of the board first appointed."

## To Restrict Appointments.

As soon as the amendment had been read Mr. Mudd moved to amend the provision for making bona fide freeholders and residents of the District eligible for appointment as assessors. He said that while he had a number of constituents who would be glad of places on this board, he thought it would be for the best interests of the District to select its assessors from among its property owners.

Mr. Benton of Missouri, a democratic member of the appropriations committee, opposed Mr. Mudd's amendment vigorously. He said that what was needed here was to take the whole matter of assessment out of the hands of those interested in property.

On a rising vote, which followed Mr. Benton's motion, the Mudd amendment was defeated by 25 to 65.

Mr. Mudd at once moved to strike out the whole provision in the McCleary amendment.

On this Mr. Cowherd took the floor in opposition to it. Tax regulations in the District of Columbia, he said, should be taken entirely from local influences.

Mr. Grosvenor made some comparisons between Ohio and the District regarding taxes, from which he drew the conclusion that the new law was exceedingly low.

"What we want to do," he said, "is to make the capital city a little too warm as a city of refuge for those who would rather make money by the escape taxation on their personal property."

## Mr. Burkett's Statement.

Mr. Burkett of the appropriations committee submitted a statement showing that the general government had more than an equal share in District expenses.

"The following objects of expenditure," he said, "now conceded and accepted as a proper charge on the federal treasury and the District revenues jointly under the act of 1878 were for many years subsequent to 1878 paid entirely by the United States government, namely:

"From 1878-1882, inclusive, Freedmen's Hospital, now appropriated for at \$54,000, and the Marine Hospital, now at \$35,000 on this account against the District for the fifteen years would amount to \$735,000.

"From 1878-1880, inclusive, maintenance and expense of District of Columbia jail, now costing \$48,000 per annum, an average annual cost of \$20,000, on this account for nineteen years would be \$280,000.

"From 1878-1883, inclusive, salaries, judges of the Supreme Court, now costing \$1,000,000 per annum, an average annual charge of \$15,000 against the District for sixteen years would be \$240,000.

"From 1878-1880, inclusive, Providence Hospital, now costing \$10,000 per annum, an average annual charge of \$8,000 against the District for fourteen years would be \$112,000.

"From 1878, inclusive, for improving, polling and lighting city parks, now costing more than \$100,000 per annum, an average annual charge against the District of \$40,000 for twenty-three years would make \$920,000.

"It has recently been developed that the District has been undercharged for the care of her insane at the Government Hospital for the Insane by at least \$70,000 per annum. The Commissioners acquiesce in it. If they do not concede this contention. An average for ten years on this account of only \$50,000 would aggregate \$500,000.

"The foregoing sums aggregate \$2,889,000. In addition to the foregoing during all the years that the act of 1878 has been operating, requiring the District of Columbia to bear 50 per cent of the municipal expense, the United States government has paid absolutely all expenses in this District on account of fees of jurors and witnesses in the criminal, equity and law courts of the District."

"It has paid in full the salaries or fees of the marshal of the District, who is the officer of those courts."

"It has paid in full the fees of the clerk and his deputies of those courts."

"On river and harbor acts up to date the sum of \$2,350,000 has been appropriated for the reclamation of the so-called Potomac flats, resulting in the reclamation of a body of land of more than 700 acres that has already been dedicated as a public park for the District of Columbia."

Mr. Mudd's second amendment to strike out the provision of the McCleary amendment was lost on a viva voce vote, when Mr. McDermott offered the following amendment: "That all property assessed by said assessors shall be assessed under uniform rules according to true value."

## Reassessment Proposed.

The object of the amendment, Mr. McDermott explained, was that there might be a reassessment on a uniform rule of value of all the property in the District. The amendment was lost on a viva voce vote.

Mr. Mudd, speaking on a pro forma amendment, contended that the Commissioners had by their endeavor to collect a personal tax seemingly not held that the property for collecting a personal tax had been entirely covered by the McCleary amendment, he said, had also gone on record as favoring a personal tax by the bill which had been sent to the present Congress.

Mr. Bellamy submitted an amendment providing "That any person who shall be a bona-fide resident of the District of Columbia, and who shall be liable for taxes, who shall, after giving being notified, willfully refuse to return a schedule of his property as required by the act of March 3, 1877, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, in the discretion of the court."

"Provided such notice shall be given at least ten days before the time for returning said schedules shall expire."

Mr. Bellamy's amendment was not taken up.

## McCleary Amendment Adopted.

Mr. McCleary's tax amendment was then agreed to without opposition. He then offered an amendment changing the title of the act of attorney for the District to "city solicitor."

The provisions in the bill granting additional powers to the auditor was stricken out on a point of order made by Mr. Peck. The amendment was then stricken out as new legislation. The point was sustained without discussion.

## Provision Stricken Out.

The provision which went out reads: "That hereafter when differences arise in the rendition, examination, or settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia without appeal or necessary suspension of disallowance of any voucher for payment, the treasury auditor shall notify the auditor of the District of Columbia, who shall be authorized to present in explanation such reports or arguments as may, in his opinion, tend to the removal or removal of such suspension or disallowance."

When the auditor of the District of Columbia is in doubt as to the legality of an account or voucher for payment, upon which he is required to act he may apply to the controller of the treasury for a decision on the point. The auditor of the District of Columbia shall render the auditor of the District of Columbia, who shall be authorized to present in explanation such reports or arguments as may, in his opinion, tend to the removal or removal of such suspension or disallowance."

## The Water Supply.

Mr. Palmer of Pennsylvania took occasion at this point to make some facetious remarks on the water supply of the District. He could not conceive how so much money could have been spent for a sand filtration plant. He said he had read the testimony of Col. Miller, but in his opinion Col. Miller had simply taken an immense amount of time and had really said nothing.

## Pay of Justices.

Mr. McCleary secured the adoption of an amendment making an appropriation to pay the ten justices of the peace authorized under the District code a salary of \$2,000 a year each and \$250 a year each additional for rent, etc.

Mr. McKelvey, who was agreed to, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that the fees collected by such justices for duties as rotaries public to be turned over to the tax collector.

## Repairs of Columbia Hospital.

An additional amount of \$6,000 was added on the bill at the suggestion of Mr. Livingston of Georgia, for improvements and repairs of Columbia Hospital.

Mr. Kleberg secured the adoption of an amendment by which the German Orphan Asylum is taken out from under the supervision of the District of Columbia, and an amendment was adopted by which the salary of the clerk of the Supreme Court is increased to \$2,500 a year and an amendment was adopted by which the salary of the clerk of the Supreme Court is increased to \$2,500 a year and an amendment was adopted by which the salary of the clerk of the Supreme Court is increased to \$2,500 a year.

# FINANCIAL SHOWING

**Uncertainty as to What It Will Be Next Year.**

**SURPLUS DECREASING**

**NOT SO GREAT LAST MONTH AS WAS EXPECTED.**

**Repeal of War Taxes May Cause Cutting Down of Expenditures—Secretary Shaw Not Worried.**

There is just a shade of uncertainty in the Treasury Department as to what is going to be the financial showing of the government during the next fiscal year. Congress, by repeal of the war revenue taxes, has deducted from the income of the treasury during the next fiscal year an estimated sum of \$75,000,000. The repeal of these taxes was made on the belief of financial experts in Congress that the surplus for this fiscal year would be anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. Assuming that the receipts in the next fiscal year from all sources would equal those of the present fiscal year, and that the expenditures would not increase, the idea was general that there would be a balance in the treasury at the close of the next fiscal year of from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Neither Secretary Shaw nor former Secretary Gage approved of so deep a cut in the receipts of the treasury as would be the margin between the annual receipts and the expenditures would be too small to be comfortable with a cut as large as that proposed by the repeal of the war taxes. The government, the interesting question now is whether the surplus this fiscal year is going to be as large as estimated in Congress and not a shadow of a doubt as to the treasury. There are a good many people who have an idea that Representative Cannon may yet have to hang around the Treasury Department of Congress to reduce expenditures.

## April Surplus Less Than Expected.

The month of April, just passed, shows that the surplus was only \$4,416,127, when a much larger surplus was expected. For the ten months of the fiscal year the receipts have been \$404,218,289, and the expenditures \$398,824,369, a surplus of \$5,393,920. There are just two more months for operation in this fiscal year. These two months will be the last of the fiscal year. It is customary with disbursing officers of the government to draw the most of the money going to them long before the close of the fiscal year. The receipts on the treasury books in their favor are small in May and June. The consequence is that expenditures are much less in these months than in the other months of the year. In May of last year the surplus was about \$10,500,000 and in June, the last month of the year, over \$17,000,000. It is expected that the surplus for the year will be about \$10,000,000.

Representative Cannon apparently sees the outlook now and that is the reason why he is keeping the \$100,000,000 increase in the present year. No one knows now how much the appropriations for the next fiscal year will be, but there is no good ground for believing that the government will increase its expenditures during the next two months will make the surplus for the year reach the expectations of the statesmen who are the working part of the legislative enactments. Some treasury officials do not believe there will be any such good luck and are waiting with more than usual anxiety for the coming of the month. Should May and June show surpluses very little above that of April the total surplus for the year would be only \$10,000,000.

Under the provision for streets Mr. McCleary secured the adoption of an amendment defining the term "live of horses" to include the "purchase and maintenance of horses and repair of wagons and harness."

Mr. McKelvey secured the adoption of an amendment in the bill authorizing the construction of the electric light system of poles and the stringing of overhead wires thereon outside of the fire limits east of Rock creek, for electric lighting purposes. It was stricken from the bill on a point of order made by Mr. Grosvenor.

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## The Bill Passed.

The House passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon with the amendment proposed by the appropriations committee creating machinery to put into effect the personal tax law of 1877.

## IOWA SWEET BY TORNADOES.

**Twelve Persons Injured and Much Damage to Property.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 2.—Three tornadoes simultaneously swept through three different counties in central Iowa last night, resulting in serious injuries to twelve persons and over \$50,000 damages to property and growing crops. The injured are: David Hardin of Bayard; Hazel Williams of Weldon; Will die; Louis Williams of Weldon; Will die; Mrs. O'Hara and two children of Weldon; J. W. Munn, wife and four children of Lohrville. The mother was die.

## Seizure Wins Another Big Stake.

LONDON, May 2.—At the Newmarket races today Seizure, the winner of the two thousand guineas stakes last Wednesday, won the one thousand guineas stakes. St. Windline was second and Black Fancy, third. Fourteen horses ran.

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## The Bill Passed.

The House passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon with the amendment proposed by the appropriations committee creating machinery to put into effect the personal tax law of 1877.

# ACTION RECONSIDERED

**COMMITTEE WILL NOT ASK FOR GARDENER JUST YET.**

**Gen. MacArthur Interrogated at Length Before Senate Committee on the Philippines.**

General MacArthur was interrogated today by Senator Culberson of Texas in rather an ironical vein at the hearing